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and issued in the early spring. There could be no one better fitted for giving directions for collecting and preserving plants than Mr. Bailey, and aided as he is by others who have had long experience, the book will undoubtedly be all that it claims. Such a work has never been published in this country and when it has come into use botanical collectors will wonder how they ever did without it. To secure copies early and promptly orders should be sent on to the publisher at once. The price is $1.50.

BERNARD QUARITCH, 15 Piccadilly, London, is advertising three very rare and costly botanical works. They are Elwes' Monograph of the genus *Lilium*, in 7 parts, royal folio, colored plates of every known species of the genus, for £7, 7*s*.; Clarke's Commelynaceæ et Cyrtandraceæ Bengalenses, royal folio, 95 plates, for £1; Boott's Illustrations of the Genus Carex, 4 vols. folio, 600 plates, for £21.

OUR EXCHANGE DRAWER is filled this month with a lot of publications that are very common in this enterprising country. There are "Floral Cultures," "Floral Instructors," "Floral Albums," "Horticultural Reviews," etc., etc., all printed on flimsy paper, with wretched typography and still more wretched matter, yet all claiming to be indispensable and authoritative. Scraps of doggerel, senseless correspondence and sickly sentiment go to make up the contents of these valuable periodicals. How people can be deluded enough to publish such stuff, or, still worse, subscribe for it, is more than we can understand.

CAREX SULLIVANTII, Boott., A HYBRID.—During the past twelve months I have distributed a considerable number of *Carex Sullivantii* among U. S. botanists, at first without suspecting it to be other than a true species, but later with the honest conviction that it is a hybrid. My views were communicated to Prof. Gray in June last, and he urged me to make them public, which is the object of this communication.

This pseudo-species was discovered by Sullivant, at Columbus, Ohio, nearly forty years ago, in one small spot growing with *C. gracillima* and *C. pubescens*. Its barren perigynia led him to suspect it might be a hybrid between these two species. He subsequently transplanted it into his garden, where he watched it for several years, but could never find mature achenia. Dr. Boott says "achenia abortive."

Dr. S. H. Wright, (Penn Yan, N. Y.,) to whom I am indebted for the above *resume*, adds: "I think you are the only person who has since found it; and, as the abortive fruit in your plants makes your experience with it the same as Sullivant's, together with the fact that it has lain nearly forty years before re-discovery, renders the conclusion, that it is a hybrid, a pretty safe one."

The re-discovery of this plant was in June, 1879. I found it in a low meadow near the bank of a swampy stream, in the midst of *C. gracillima* and *C. pubescens*. That it partakes of the character of both these species there can be no doubt whatever. Of the former are its spikelets, of the latter its perigynia, though smaller. At flowering time the stigmas are well developed, but not sufficiently glutinous to hold pollen. The anthers are exceedingly small, and show no signs of dehiscence until about two weeks after the stigmas are dry, at which time the pollen is shrunken, and apparently lifeless. If the grains examined contained fluid, it escaped detection. Frequent observations of the plant in its habitat were made, as well as a close study of its essential parts under the microscope.

The foregoing facts seem to lead to but one conclusion, namely, that the plant is a hybrid.—E. C. HOWE, *Yonkers, N. Y.*

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS. III.—EXPERIMENT NO. 6.—Placed upon a leaf, which had had the sunlight during the morning, a larva (same as in No. 5), at 2 P. M., June 6, '79.

20 min. the submarginal t. nearest the specimen had approached and touched it; the marginal t. on one side had moved through an angle of 45°.

80 “ continued movement of those t. nearest the larva, many being closed upon it; no further change was perceptible in the marginal t.

112 “ the submarginal t. opposite those mentioned before, have moved considerably; movement among the disk t. perceptible.

3 hrs. no change from the last.

20 “ considerable movement among all the t; the submarginal mostly closed upon the specimen; all but about 6 or 8 of the marginal bent over toward the object.

22 “ about the same as the last.

29 “ all the submarginal the edge of the leaf nearest the specimen, and some of the marginal t. much inflected.

67 “ no change.

73 “ a slight reflex action is noticeable.

94 “ the marginal and submarginal t. were wholly reflexed; disk t. partly so.

109 “ completely reflexed.

126 “ leaf with secretion on the t.; perfectly natural.

EXPERIMENT NO. 7.—Placed upon a leaf, which had had sunlight during the forenoon, a minute piece of wood at 2 P. M., June 6, '80.

20 min. 10 or 12 of the submarginal t. were inflected, and three or 4 of these touched the specimen.

80 “ some further movement of the submarginal t. on one side; elsewhere no perceptible change; a few t. situated on the petiole had moved somewhat.

112 “ the submarginal and disk t. had moved but little from the last.

3 hrs. no change from the last.

20 “ no perceptible change.

29 “ an apparent reflex action, although slight.

69 “ all the t. were reflexed.

84 “ leaf with secretion on the t.; perfectly natural.